IANHATTAN BEACH-8-Fireworks MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8:15 PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Tar and the Tartar. TERRACE GARDEN-8-Nanon.

### Index to Advertisements.

Page. Col.	Page. Col
Amusements	Lectures & Meetings 11
Announcements12 5	Lost and Found11
Auc.Sale Real Estate 8 5	Miscellaneous 9
Board and Rooms 9 2	Misceltaneous
Husiness Chances 8 5	Miscelianeous12 5 New Publications 8
Bus noss Chances 9 3	Ocean Steamers 8 Proposals 8 5
Business Notices 6 1	Proposals 8 5
Country Board 11 6	Real Estate P
Dividend Notices10 5-6	Real Estate 8
Dressmaking 9 3	Religious Notices 7
Domestic Situations	Rooms and Flats 9
Wanted 9 6-8	Ratiroads 5 4-
Euromean Adv'ts S 6	Special Notices 7
Excursions10 6	Savings Banks10
Cinnostal 10 3-5	Steamboats
Financial Meetings 10 - 5	Summer Resorts
Con State 11 4	Summer Res. Guides.11
Help Wanted10 6	Teachers
Help Wanted 9 4	The Turf
Horses and Carriages 9 1	To Whom Concern. 10
Instruction S 3-4	Work Wanted 9 0
Law Schools 8 3	

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# New-York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1891.

### TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Aribert of Anhalt were married at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle; the Queen and Emperor William were present. === Emperor William reviewed the volunteer corps at Eton. The steamer Dunholme was sunk in the English Channel; seventeen men are missing. Mr. Spurgeon is slightly better. - Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Domestic .- A tornado struck Baton Rouge, La. and did much damage; the walls of the penitentiary were blown in and ten convicts were killed and about thirty-five others hurt, - The final expected that one or more will be killed this this year, and they are entitled to know that === The President and Postmaster- the fact is recognized and appreciated. General Wanamaker, at Cape May, discussed plans for applying the Postal Subsidy law. ==== A big labor demonstration was held at Steubenville Ohio. == The conductor's report of the tickets on the train wrecked at Ravenna shows twelve people yet unaccounted for === The State Teachers' Association began its session at Sara-

City and Suburban,-The steamship Servia, which left here Saturday, broke her crank-pin and was towed back to port. == A gift of about \$500,000 to the University of Chicago, from the estate of William B. Ogden, was announced. === President Beers, of the New-York Life Association, returned from Europe. - Winners in the regatta of the American Yacht Club. President McAlpin, of the State League of Republican Clubs, issued an address. === Stocks were dull and irregular in movement, but the closing was generally higher after recessions from best prices.

The Weather -Forecast for to-day: Clear, or fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees: lowest, 63; average, 70 3.8.

The accident to the Servia was a lucky one in that it happened when the vessel was only a few hours out from port and could therefore return without serious embarrassment. The breaking of a crankpin is annoving, but not dangerous. The Servia's passengers will merely be delayed a few days, and the friends of those on board have no occasion to feel the color, the condition of Chili must be admitted slightest anxiety regarding them. They are far better off than they would have been if the crankpin had proved stout enough to hold out until the steamship was in midocean.

Re-order Smyth's compliments for District-Attorney Nicoll are specially significant because the two have not always agreed, and at one time the Recorder was unsparing in his criticism of Mr. Nicoll and his subordinates. It is gratifying to everybody, as well as to Recorder Smyth, that the criminal business of the city is so well in hand, that trials have proceeded so promptly, and that the number of persons in the Tombs awaiting trial is so small. The District-Attorney ought to consider the situation most carefully, for it seems to prove that no sufficient basis existed for his contention, a few months ago, that the opening of another General Sessions Court was absolutely necessary in order to dispose of the cases awaiting

The aims and purposes of the State Republican League are well and succinctly set out in the circular which President McAlpin has just sent to all the Republican clubs of the State. His special object is to call attention to the Club Convention to be held in Syracuse on August 5, but Colonel McAlpin improves the opportunity to emphasize the importance of the coming campaign and the part in it which the Republican clubs can and ought to take. This campaign is important not only in its relations to the welfare of the State, but also because of its bearings upon the Presidential election which will follow. The value of the work which the clubs individually and collectively may do as efficient auxiliaries of the regular party organization cannot be overestimated.

The summer corps of physicians began their

or three weeks has been cool enough to make | bright. life in tenement-houses less of a burden than is often the case at this season. But these physicians will find plenty to do before the summer is over, and if they perform their duty faithfully they will not have many idle moments between this time and September 1. To to offer more immediate and practical aid to delegates. When these concessions are crit-tially all the criticisms upon which Democratic those sorely in need of help.

Chicago University will begin its work next year with resources that will speedily enable it to take a high rank among our educational foundations. The latest addition to its endowment funds is described in an article that appears in another column. It consists of a gift, which will probably reach half a million, from the estate of the late William B. Ogden, and is to be used in establishing the Ogden Scientific School as a branch of the university. On account of pending litigation the amount of the benefaction cannot be stated with precision, but it is authoritatively declared that it "will certainly not be less than \$300,000," The choice of Chicago University has been made by Mr. Ogden's executors and trustees, whose plans President Harper cordially approves. This is a notable addition to the many recent gifts and legacies which have been made for education in this country.

### THE STATE CAMP.

It is gratifying to note that the State Camp at Peckskill is fulfilling the purpose for which it was established and is maintained at considerable expense. The regiments which have occupied it this year have made good use of the privilege. They have drilled faithfully, prearmories better soldiers for their brief experi- it was supposed he would consent to go. It was strange that in their vexation they resort to ence of camp-life. A distinct advance over the a small matter to agree to withdraw the bill much finical and scarcely honest criticism of the record of previous years has thus been made. upon the passage by the Colonial Legislature official statements. There has been at times in the past altogether of a measure which accomplished precisely the too much skylarking and frivolity, occasionally same end, and had this been the sum total of mixed with something worse. Not a few members of not a few regiments have lost in a secured a victory purely sentimental. But they week more than they could hope to make up in obtained three additional concessions, and, in ing the Hatfield-McCoy fend in West Virginia,

strong guarantee of social order in time of gone no further than the reference to arbitration letter from Key West, describing the peculiar peace and an efficient means of preparation for of the lobster issue, but in a recent dispatch to the exigency of war. It can be justified only Governor O'Brien Lord Knutsford had declared of the Cuban and Bahaman inhabitants, has by the evidence it supplies that it is fulfilling the Government's intention to proceed in the these purposes. All things considered, it is settlement of the whole controversy without The letter pointed out that the reputable citsomewhat surprising that the cost of splendid consulting the Colony at all. The delegates izens, by culpably winking at open violations armories and handsome equipment is borne not addressed themselves to the task of securing a only without complaint, but with a general reversal of this decision, and some method of of the offenders, were repeating the circumsense of pride and satisfaction. Such an out- adjudicating the treaties which should be quick stances that led to the New-Orleans lynching lay for such a purpose is commendable only and permanent and which should eventually and were inviting a similar issue. when the results are obvious and substantial, afford a safe guide as to the rights of both and it is much to the credit of the citizen parties. All this, in the end, they obtained. soldiers in the aggregate that their conduct has Lord Salisbury promised never to refer any given little cause for adverse criticism. But other issue than the lobster question to arbitrastill there has been some reason to fear in tion without the Colonial consent. He promyears past that the frequent display of unlised to compensate all British factory-owners in soldierly qualities on the camp ground would case the decision of the pending arbitration criminal lawyer in Florida, who lives at Tampa weaken the confidence of the community in the went against them, and, what is of much more stability and general serviceableness of our account, he promised the speedy establishment who also lives at Tampa, for a writ of habeas militia system. Such a withdrawal of public of a court to sit on the French Shore, composed interest and approval would be most unfortu- of English and Colonial judges, to pass upon Key West to bring the prisoners to Tampa for nate, and, if it were fully deserved, would be all issues arising under the treaties. It is this peculiarly disgraceful to those responsible for final concession which, if promptly put into the forfeiture.

In view of this possibility the zeal and efficiency displayed this year are most welcome and encouraging. The soldiers go to Peekskill contentions. primarily in the service of the State, under obligations which they have no right to forget or tentions one by one, and the facts they rest neglect. There is opportunity enough for what on are so intricate and numerous, that it is teen of the worst criminals in the city, some is known as "a good time," and everybody is scarcely necessary or convenient to go over glad to have it improved and enjoyed after a them here again. But as each of them has been Havana, were ordered to quit the island. Most rational manner, that is to say, in such a man- affirmed by successive British Governments as of them promptly obeyed. One was taken from ner as to give increased vigor and strength the British construction of the treaties, it is imand a stronger sense of personal pride and possible to suppose that a British court would the Cuban mail steamer and has since been and about thirty-live others hurt. — The final pleasure in the service. That is the condition set them aside in favor of a construction which garrotted. This capture created a big stire and most in which the regiments have referred and most in the condense of th and mood in which the regiments have returned this year, and they are entitled to know that sity of closing nearly half of her coast line, of the hearts of others.

## THE CHILIAN WAR.

The latest mail advices from Chili by way of the Isthmus disclose a most deplorable state of affairs. Balmaceda's arbitrary rule having been sanctioned by the new Congress is rapidly becoming as tyrannical as that of the monsters who once governed Paraguay by their cruel British Government's refusal to arbitrate furcaprices. The Executive Government is now empowered to impose any fines upon preperty which it may decree, and if these are not paid to inflict punishments upon delinquents. Recourse has been had to this monstrous system in order to defray the expenses of the war. A letter has been published in an Iquique journal from one of Balmaceda's victims, who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the insurrection, and was publicly flogged in the expectation that State secrets could be wrung out of him. As the result of this barbarity the man is maimed for life. Political prisoners are confined in dark dungeons; flogging and torture are commonly practised; and arbitrary arrests are of constant occurrence. To add to these horrors of Russian despotism prices are ruinously high, provisions are scarce, business is para-yzed, and Santiago and other cities are and forced criticism which appears in partisan ravaged by smallpox. The accounts which we have been condensing come mainly from insurgent sources, and are probably exaggerated but even when allowance is made for partisan to be unspeakably deplorable.

The insurgent forces are slowly recruiting, but arms and ammunition are lacking and their naval resources are declining. In order to take the field against Balmaceda's army and to bring the war to an end the leaders require at least 20,000 soldiers; but it is not probable that they have one-half of this number at their disposal, nor any means of arming more than 8,000. Notwithstanding their recent success at Huasco. which has undoubtedly been overrated in the now outstanding the Treasury holds only the dispatches from Iquique, they are unprepared bullion fund of \$100,000,000, with some small to take the offensive. They have the Huascar, the Esmeralda and the Cochrane as their available ships-of-war, with a number of gunboats and armed transports. Without a coal supply their fleet is useless, and facilities for coaling are deficient at Iquique. From constant ser vice the ships are in need of repairs and a general overhauling, and in the open roadsteads of the nitrate coast where a high surf is always running there are no dry-docks in which they can be relitted. The insurgent navy will be of little use during the remainder of the war. mand liabilities, and in like manner justifies It is not strong enough to blockade Valparaiso, the inclusion of deposits in National banks as and is mainly available for defending the sea available cash, and adds: "On all these points approaches to the nitrate coast. Land battles alone will be decisive.

The Chilian war threatens to drag along indefinitely until one side or the other collapses from sheer exhaustion. Balmaceda's soldiers will probably stand by him so long as he can contrive to raise the money required for feedingand paying them. When his financial resources run out, they will abandon his cause. With a printing press at hand for turning out depreciables them to obtain military supplies, or until

LAND DELEGATES.

An interesting letter from London is else- nized by the people. where printed to-day giving a full account, the first anywhere published, of the concessions ob- server in financial matters, it will be seen, sets ment.

much further toward a defiance of France than the delegates' accomplishment, they would have The National Guard is generously sustained estimable importance. They reached London followed by the news that the Hatfields had deeffect, promises an ending of the dispute in the graphed to Tampa that the prisoners could not early course of time. The decisions of such a tribunal would inevitably favor the Colonial

We have so often discussed these conkeeping the interior and western portion of her territory forever a wilderness, and of leaving 25,000 of her people without home or occupation-all for the benefit of a foreign Power which neither employs nor can employ the rights it claims. Moreover, an appeal lies from this court to the Colonial Supreme Court, a further assurance that the law in Baird vs. Walker will be upheld. In that event, and upon the ther, the issue with the French will soon take a shape in which France will have to withdraw its claims or act to maintain them. The British will have this advantage over their present situation, that their positions will have been expressed by a judicial body sworn to an impartial scratiny of the treaty law.

#### THE NEW STATEMENT AND THE PUB-LIC CREDIT.

The veteran observer who writes to "The New-York Sun's over the signature of Matthew Marshall discusses the new form of debt statement and the renewals of bonds at 2 per cent. His observations are curiously interesting, as a reply from the point of view of a trained financier and non-partisan, to much of the bickering iournals. It is stated, properly enough, that any change in the form of official statements is in itself to be regretted, because it tends for the time to confuse the minds of some. Changes should therefore be adopted only where clear and sufficient reason appears to overbalance the obvious and inevitable disadvantage.

Mr. Marshall rightly observes that the Treasury is not bankrupt when it has not eash enough in hand to pay all at once its debts due on demand if payment of them should be demanded. Were this so, then there never was a time since the greenbacks were first issued when the Treasury was solvent. These are notes payable on demand, and against the \$346,000,000 of them balance of other funds. No one has imagined that the Treasury was bankrupt while these notes remained not only outstanding but retained so carefully by holders that practically none of them were ever presented for payment. If such obligations are not to be included as demand liabilities overbalancing the cash in hand, so other obligations of like character, Mr. Marshall reasons, are not properly to be so treated. He therefore justifies the omission of the National bank relemption fund from deit is mere finical criticism to find fault with the Secretary's views."

Respecting the bullion fund or gold reserve, Mr. Marshall says: "I have none of the superstitious reverence for this golden \$100,000,000 which many have, and I do not see why a part of it may not be used temporarily and then replaced later on." But he considers that such use of part of the gold fund would alarm so many people that it should be ated paper currency and with authority from avoided if possible. This is true, and for that Congress to impose fines at their discretion, the reason the Secretary does avoid the use of any is just." Then Colonel North would get up. Balmace lists will probably hold out for a long part of this fund, and, nevertheless, if his contime. The insurgents, on the other hand, will victions regarding his duty are correct, he may begin, "is simply making a pale-blue jackass of be compelled to postpone active operations be not only justified but bound at some future himself. The valued juryman in the corner with until recognition of their belligerent rights en- emergency to use a part of the bullion fund for the fine judicial mind, who is lost in thought, the immediate protection of the public credit. has already decided for the defence." Then they work this year under comparatively favorable there is a popular uprising in their favor in replacing the part thus used as soon thereafter would go on and talk for perhaps two hours,

in such form that his duty thus to use all the THE GOOD WORK OF THE NEWFOUND- funds in hand for the protection of all the obligations of the Government will also be recog-

This non-partisan comment by a trained obtained from Lord Salisbury by Newfoundland's aside with something like contempt substanically examined they are found to be substantial newspapers have resied in assailing the action | be harder than ever to get juries. Indianapolis and significant. They show the colonial states- of the Treasury. What Secretary Foster has men to be persons of remarkable political sa- done does not in fact in the least degree lessen lawyers with a heavy hand or the first thing they gacity. It will not be strange, in case Lord or impair the confidence of the public in the know they will not be able to get together a Salisbury stands firmly to his side of the bar- power or the will of the Government to meet jury at all. gain, if it affords in time a final solution of the all its obligations, and particularly to maintain French Shore controversy. The trouble will its currency at par in gold. In his address bebe, we apprehend, in stiffening the Premier's fore the Ohio Convention Secretary Foster backbone. It has often seemed as if it had a stated most explicitly that the Government had less time to send a letter from New-York to Philatendency to become cartilaginous in this affair whonever the French suggested an offensive payments on demand. The debt statement in A rapid and accurate local postal service has been policy in Egypt or China. Lord Salisbury, as its present form was expressly intended to show we have ascertained in our diplomacy, is not that the entire available resources of the Treas- improvements under way are as satisfactory as inherently a weakling, and, were it possible ury, in excess of certificates outstanding, would the Postmaster hopes there, will be a great saving for him to debate the Newfoundland question be used as far as the law permits for that purwith France unvexed by foreign considera- pose. It has by no one been suggested that the tions, his attitude would quickly become un- stock of gold held by the Treasury not covered compromising. But it has all along been plain by outstanding gold certificates could be exthat France was simply using the Newfoundland hausted by any demand which it is reasonable difficulty as a means of checking England's to anticipate. But in addition the Treasury designs in other quarters of the globe, and this unquestionably has the power to sell, in open has compelled Lord Salisbury to reduce to the market for gold, at any price not less than minimum the amount of aggravation which he par, bonds to a large amount which were aucould wisely allow the French to claim they thorized by enactments prior to the resumption had received in the French Shore embarrass- of specie payments. Nobody doubts that the United States Government could in that way It was in obedience to this instinct that the command, if necessity should come, immense Knutsford Coercion Act was proposed, and the sums of gold in addition to the stock now held. withdrawal of that measure upon the terms When all these facts are considered, the effort crease of the population affords the surest gauge finally agreed to has carried Lord Salisbury of panic-mongers to create distrust of the Treasmy appears remarkably foolish, and it is not

### MOB LAW AT KEY WEST.

A letter from a staff correspondent concernthe most probable event, these will be of in- printed recently in THE TRIBUNE, was closely been attended by equally significant results. of the law and tacitly conniving at the escape

These statements excited much serious disussion in the most southerly city of the United states. Their verification has been curiously speedy and complete. Last month a well-known Cuban was assassinated. Four "suspects" were ent to jail, and at once employed the sharpest o defend them. He applied to Judge Mitchell orpus. The Judge elegraphed the Sheriff of a hearing. The people, however, refused to let the Sheriff depart. The Sheriff, a negro, telesensibly went to Key West himself, and on new evidence remanded the prisoners for trial. On this the inhabitants decided that it was time for further action. At a mass-meeting nine

Key West is now experiencing an unmistakable spasm of law observance. Nevertheless, threats are freely uttered that if the imprisoned assassins are not convicted they may be taken from the jail and lynched. It would be a thousand pities if this should happen. Nobody will cavil at the deportation of suspected outlaws under the circumstances. But since so easy a method of solving difficulties is at hand, outside opinion will refuse to justify a resort to bodily violence. Heretofore Key West has posessed every essential for the law's enforcement save the disposition. Now that this is aroused the good citizens should make the most of it. The energy expended in promoting a popular uprising would ordinarily suffice for the due administration of the written law-an achievement for which the escape of one or two possible culprits would be a cheap price indeed.

## SOMNIFEROUS LAWYERS.

Vigorous newspaper articles are sometimes printed denouncing the way in which lawyers frequently browbeat witnesses in court. Indeed was seriously proposed a few years ago to or anize a society for the protection of witnesses but the idea was abandoned and its promoters put their money into a home for disabled English sparrows, or something of that sort. But it has never been supposed that the juror needed any protection-it has been understood that the most ggressive of lawyers had too much fear of the juror's verdict to abuse him. This may be the case so far as open abuse is concerned, but it seems that the juror may nevertheless have a hard time of it at the hands of the lawyer. This view of the case is rendered necessary by

a dispatch from Indianapolis. A few weeks ago A. J. Kestlin saed an accident insurance company and got a judgment for \$3,000. A new trial has now been granted the defendants on the ground that one of the jurors, named Norwood, was "asleep during the greater part of the trial." Juror Norwood admits that he took a nap ocensionally, but says that he couldn't help it. He as been reprimanded by the judge. Now as to the justice of a new trial we know nothing, but we do know that we feel the deepest sympathy for poor Juror Norwood, first talked to sleep by the lawyers and then scolded by the judge. We say that it was a plain instance of cruelty, and had Mr. Norwood been so fortunate as to have been born a horse or a mule, or even a dog or a cat, no doubt some society would have hi case in hand before this. We have been at some pains to get the full particulars of the trial, and hey make it appear very black for Colonel North, the attorney for the defence, who was chiefly instrumental in talking Juror Norwood into a state of oma, though ex-Judge Hopper, for the plaintiff, hid his share. The Colonel took three hours to open the case and the ex-Judge half as long. During the examination of witnesses it is estimated that between them they used up some sixty hours in talk, and in summing up each spoke seven hours. During the trial the learned counsel frequently referred to the thoughtful attitude of Juror Norwood. "I am sure," ex-Judge Hopper would exclaim, "I am positive that whatever others may think that the intelligent jurymen in the corner who has closed his eyes in thought-I am certain, I say, that no matter what others may believe, the able and interested juryman in the corner must know that my client's case My learned brother for the plaintiff," he would

circumstances. The weather for the last two Central Chili. The prospects for peace are not as possible. If he holds this conviction he is when if they had stopped to listen they might When the trial ended at last Juror Norwood woke up and finding that the others were going for the defence said he didn't mind if he went with them. And now a new trial has been granted, and poor Juror Norwood has been lectured by an indignant judge, who was probably asleep half

of the time himself. We believe that with this dismal precedent staring Indianapolis men in the face, it will judges must come down on their phonograph-like

When the new mail service between the General Postoffice and the uptown stations is well established it will no longer be true that it takes one of the greatest needs of the city, and if the popular officials in the city.

Most unsatisfactory, from a British point, are the returns thus far made up of the census of England and Wales which was taken in April last. though the figures show a total population of 29,-000,000 as compared with 26,000,000 in 1881, yet the decennial rate of increase per cent is the smallest on record. It does not amount to more than 11.64, whereas the census of 1881 showed an increase of 14.36, that of 1821 an augmentation of 15.80, while that of 1811 showed an increase of no less than 18.06. Inasmuch as the rate of in-It will be seen that England's economic condition was infinitely superior in the times when her industries enjoyed the fostering care of the protective tariff to what it is nowadays under the blighting and disastrous reign of so-called Free Trade.

The anti-lottery campaign in Louisiana is already so earnest that threats of revolution and violence are freely made. A continuance of the supremacy of the lottery ring would be a burning shame to the State, but the struggle to overcome it should be made by peaceful and legal means. because its existence is believed to afford a opportunely. The negotiations with France had cided to give up fighting for good. Another The influence of the general approval by New-Orleans citizens of the unlawful acts of the mob which killed several Italians is apparent in the constant suggestions of a resort to violence by either party in the controversy which is now waging in Louisiana.

> One of the most remarkable measures enacted by the Prussian Landtag during the session which has just been brought to a close is a law providing for compensation to agriculturists for damage done to their crops by game. The damage is not to be paid by the owners of the game, who almost in variably belong to the territorial nobility, both great and small, but by the other agriculturists, farmers, and peasants, whose crops the game has refrained from injuring on that particular occasion. This extraordinary method of squaring accounts must be attributed to the fact that the majority in the Prussian Landtag is composed almost entirely of petty territorial nobles—the so-called Rittergutsbesitzer. But it is incredible that a man so enlightened and progressive as the present Emperor of Germany should have given his sanction to a law which, in the words of the old proverb, "robs Peter to pay Paul." Indeed, under its provisions it will become more profitable to have one's crops be removed without bloodshed. Then the Judge injured by game than to have them left undam-

> The German Emperor, in talking to the Eton boys, expressed the hope that if they should ever be called upon to draw their swords in earnest, they would show the pluck and spirit which had of them already under sentence of death in always distinguished British soldiers. A tellowfeeling made him wondrous kind.

> > San Francisco got more than its share of incolumnary and unwelcome Fourth of July celeeration, having a really serious fire, which destroyed a church and four fine houses, and in at- left Unitarianism to become an Episcopalism. temping to subdue which one fireman lost his ife and five others were life and five others were the set down the most doleful record which has to be set down the most doleful record which has to be set down to the most down to the most doleful record which has to be set down to the most to the discredit of the holiday this year. New-York knows how to sympathize with the Pacific city, for it is only a few years since a big fire occurred in Harlem from the use of fireworks on the Fourth.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Stephen O'Mearn, the new editor of "The Boston loarnat," is a relative of the late Miss Kathleen b'Meara, the brilliant author of several novels. Bishop Coxe, of Euffalo, finds that his little

opisodical criticism of women who ride bicycles is giving him more publicity than his many years of efficient service as Hishop of Western New York. Moritz Wengraf, editor-in-chief of the well-known nd influential Vlennese Journal, "Newes Wiener Tageplatt," died recently in the Austrian capital.

graf, who was sixty years old, was a man of influence and importance in Austria for more than thirty years. He was well acquainted with all celebrated men of his country, and was especially courted by the politicians. By order of the Czar, the management of the estate o the Grand Duke Michael Michaelowitch, whose clau-

lestine marriage last April created a great sensation. has been entrusted to his father and his brother, the has been entrusted to his father and his brother, the Grand Duke George. It is stated in Russian Court circles that the Grand Duke Michael will be restored to his former place in the Russian Army on the occasion of the silver wedding of the Czar and Czarina, next october, and that he will return to st. Petersburg in order to be present at the marriage of his brother, the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch to the Grand Duchess Xenia, cidest daughter of the Czar. Says "The Boston Transcript": "Colonel W. W.

Clapp's retirement from the place he has so long held is manager and Editor of 'The Boston Journal' will be egretted by a host of people with whom he has come n contact during a long editorial career. Few know the peculiar nature of the duties devolving upon one supposed to represent in a broad way the feelings and supposed to represent in a broad way the recurge and
aspirations of a powerful party, not only in his own
state, but throughout a whole section of our country.
Colonel Clapp has done this for years with unvarying
success, so that his paper was the recognized organ
of Massachusetts and New-England Republicanism.
The Journal, under Colonel Chapp, could be depended
upon for steady and effective Republican work and, to
its credit be it said, was always inclined to support
the best kind of Republicanism.

An album containing the signatures of 15,000 tradesmen and workmen, has been presented to the Marquis

men and workmen has been presented to the Marquis of linte as a token of appreciation of his acceptance of the Mayoralty of Cardiff this year. The album was inclosed in a carved oak cabinet, on the panels of which were representations of Cardiff Castle and sym-bolical figures of the trade of the port. Accompany-ing the album was an illuminated address.

Mr. Robert Davies, of Bodlondeb, Banger, Wales,

has given \$150,000 toward the Welsh Methodist Mis-sion Jubilee Fund, which now approximates \$375,000 Eugene Bataille ("Sapeck"), the Prince of Parisian wags, recently ended his days in a mudhouse at Clermont, where he had been confined since 1880. After a wild and merry youth as a student of the most approved Bohemian type in the Latin Quarter, he settled down as a lawyer, and became local advisor at the own as a lawyer, and become legal advisor at the Prefecture of the Department of the Oise. Three years ago he married, and during his pare visits to years ago he married, and during his rare visits to Paris since then be was so serious and sombre in demeanor that his old friends and associates recognized with difficulty the exuberant hoazer of former days. "Superior Jokes, hoazes and drolleries would fill a respectable volume. His practical Jokes frequently brought him into contact with the police, and once, when he was arrested for causing an obstraction in the public thoroughfare by attracting attention as an extravagantly attired oftoman, such a demonstration was made in his favor by the youth of the Latin Quarter that M. Camescasse, then at the Prefecture, ordered his release. With "sapeck" passed away one of the best of those types of Parision humorists whom Gavarni has immortalized with his penett.

The following degrees were conferred by the faculty and trustees of Dickinson College on the occasion of the late commencement : D. D., upon J. Embury Price, Ph. D., of New-York City; Joseph B. Stitt, of Baltimore; Thomas M. Griffith, of Philadelphia; William A. Stephens, of Shamokin, Penn., and Engene L. Mapes, of Carlisle, Penn. L. H. D., upon Professor C. T. Winchester, of the Wesleyan University. LL. D., opon the Rev. Bishop D. A. Goodsell, and President John H. Harris, of flucknell University. A. M., holl-orary, upon Willis Fletcher Johnson, of New-York; the Rev. John B. Haines, Cape May City; Professor Martin B. Stevens, Delaware; Professor Willis Boughton, Ohio

University, and the Rev. William R. Turner, of Wyoming Valley.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A social philosopher in "The Boston Transcript says that there is a kind of freemasonry in beards. A man with a long beard always makes the acquaintance of other men with long beards. Their beards are the only common friend they need; and no man with such a beard will ever suspect any evil of another man with a long beard. Thousands of dollars have been borrowed with nothing but a beard for security. The acquaintance generally begins in the same way. A fine day, sir," says one long-bearded man to

the other. (They have been glancing at each other for some time in a friendly sort of way.) The other makes a casual reply about the weather. "Good weather for whiskers to grow," says the

first jocularly. "That's a fact," says the other; "how long have

yours been growing?" "Just seventeen years last Thanksgiving."

"Well, I beat you by a year and half. Then they compare measurements; and from that time they get on famously. This is as good a means of introduction as being very fat. Did you ever notice how quickly two fat men get acquainted, and from comparing weights advance to all sorts of friendly confidences?

BEYOND THE SUNSET. The road that passed his father's door He thought stretched on forevermore; Through fragrant vales of tengled grass, Over many a misty mountain pass, Out into wonders unexpressed Beyond the cloudlands of the west, Through lands and cities of renown. To where the mighty san goes down. And so he left his father's door And said, "I will return no more."

He travelled forth beyond the bridge,

He climbed the lofty mountain riggs, He passed the river and the town To find out where the sun went down? Int when he sank at close of day, The sunset still was far away. He trod through many a wind-swept glen! In mighty towns he mixed with men; He trod through many a wind swept glob. In mighty towns he mixed with men; The breath of many an allen breeze Tossed him o'er unfamiliar seas; He breathed the spicy gale that blows From Southern archipelagoes. And in the quiet Eastern calm He sought sweet sleep beneath the palm. But when he looked at close of day. The sunset still was far away.

He thought to leave his father's door And travel on forevermore. A withered pilgrim, bent and gray.

A universal citizen.
He circled all the earth; once more
He stood before his father's door—
Though many years his father slept
Upon the mountain side unwept—
He stood there wrinkled, worn and brown.
He stood there as the sun went down,
And in the twilight dim and gray
The sunset was not far away.

Out from the many millions harled He sank down weary of the world, With all his tired journey o'er To die beside his father's door, And said, a sad smile on his brow, "I pass beyond the smset now."

—(s. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

may have noticed that our headline over our report of the stock market was accidentally rendered 'Beers on Tap,' instead of 'Bears on Top,' will please bear in mind that the entire office received complimentary tickets to the Schnetzen picnic of the day before." An American Barbarism .- "Lord Cheapsides looked

"Our readers," says "The Plunkville Engle," "whe

y depressed when I met him this morning."
s: I had loaned him one of my clean shirts
e discovered that it opened at the back."—(Po Some of the Democratic papers have been having

some fun at the expense of Secretary Rusk with regard to an alleged mistake in a report on mushrooms is sned by the Agricultural Department. The Illustrations of edible mushrooms, it was said, had all been marked as poisonous, and the poisonous mushrooms as The story, if true, would have suggested serious rather than diverting consequences. tunately it wasn't true. The mistake never occurred.

A hive of bees swarmed in a corset that had been hing out to air in North Atchison last week. The owner of the corset tried to coax the bees off by beathur a tin pain, but they settled down to business, and she had to go without her corset until her husband came home at night and smoked the invaders off.—(Atchison Globe.

On the authority of "The Boston Transcript," The Tribune, the other day, printed a paragraph about Bishop Huntington having been dropped some years ago from the Board of Trustees of Amherst College bese he became an Episcopalian. "The springfield Union" declares that there is no truth whatever in the statement. An orthodox Congregational college would not be likely to be annoyed because one of its alumni

"I don't know what I will do," said a South Washbadly hart. This is ington woman. Family trouble? asked her neighbor from the next

nights."

"I can sympathize with you."

"Well, I don't know whether you can or not. You see about three weeks ago he started out, promising to be back by half-past eight. He didn't come till ten, and as soon as I saw him I knew there was something the matter with him."

"Intoxicated. I suppose?"

the matter with him."

"Intoxicated, I suppose?"
"No, indeed. He'd got into the society of some of these temperance people and signed the pledge. Now that he's done it of course he's got to stick to it. First his direction, and then his nerves give way, an' now there ain't any livin' with him, much less cookin' for him. I declare," she said, with an explosion of wee, "I never heard of a luisband yet that was fit to be trusted away from honce a half hour at a time."

Probably the only original Continental flag in existence is that in the possession of the City Troop of Philadelphin. It was carried by that organization all through the Revolutionary War. "It is spread," says "The Philadelphia Record," "between two large pieces of plate glass, and is kept completely airtight. The probabilities are that were it removed from this case it would fall to pieces. In design it is somewhat similar to the English Jack. The design was made by a committee, of which Benjamin Franklin was a member, in 1776. A few years later the first American standard accepted by Congress was submitted and adopted. It was known as the constellation flug, and was similar to the one now in use, with the exception of the

thirteen stars on a blue background." Prison Statistics.—Said the superintendent of the Texas Penticentary, at Huntville, to a newly arrived detectate: "You have the privilege of working at any trade you prefer." trade you prefer."

"I'd like to keep on drivin' cattle to Kansas."

Another gentleman in the same institution we to be a sailor.—(Texas Siftings.

A BAD YEAR FOR DEMOCRATS.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A fine wheat crop is being harvested in Ohio. The corn is rapidly growing. The fruit yield will be enormous. Sugar is cheap, as are also all kinds of manufactured articles. There is plenty of work at fair wages for willing hands to do. It is a bad year for the Democrats. the Democrats. AND THE HORNBLOWER, TOO. From The Chicago Tribune.

"The Boston Herald" thinks "the only genuine American tin will be found in a horn." If it should prove to be a horn of plenty, all will be forgiven.

A BIG MAN IN EVERY WAY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The lowa Republicans have made no mistake in the lowa Republicans have made no mistake in selecting Hiram C. Wheeler as their candidate for Governor. He is a big man every way—big in physique, big in head and heart, a big farmer with broad acres and big herds of blooded stock, and with a record which and big herds of blooded stock, both as a member of

is clean, dignified and honorable, both a the Legislature and as a private citizen. WORTH A COLUMN OF TALK.

STRONG REPUBLICAN ALLIES.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean. The Iowa Republicans will have strong allies in the wives and mathers of that state this year. Whatthe wives and mothers of that state this year. Whatever be the sentiments of men, the women are unalterably opposed to the saloon and the saloon power. The Democrats of Iova have serrendered to this power, and the Democratic Governor has refused to enforce the law against it. The Republicans have taken a bold stand for law and order, for the enforcement of all law and the punishment of every offender against law, whether it be the saloon-keeper or the house-breaker and burglar.

## THE PARTY DESERVES IT.

From The Chicago Tribune. "When I come back from Australia," said John L. sullivan, as he sailed from San Francisco, "I intend to take a hand in politics, and may stump several states for the Democratic party." The Democratic party descriptions.

MEANING BARDSLEY AND OTHERS LIKE HIM. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The dice are loaded. The unfortunate who thinks to make good his losses by any form of gambling rushes to his rain. He shows a close afinity to the swine that shot the cataracts and were drowned in the seal if the fatal plunge is made with other people's money, then the plunger may expect to come up belind prison walls; if with his own, then the poornouse is ahead.